

# SILENT



# WORKER.

VOL. III.

TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

NO. 17.

## A VOICE TO THE DEAF.

BY ANNA B. BENSEL.

I sat within the church so dim and calm,  
And watched the people in their grave content  
Listening, each with eager face upturned,  
To hear the message sent.

But through the silence deep that pressed  
me close,  
No word of comfort on my spirit broke;  
Not e'er for me the anthem's swelling round  
The solemn silence woke.

I turned half heart-sick towards the altar  
there;  
I stood alone the while the crowd pressed  
by;  
Then from my heart to God through all  
the pain  
Went up a bitter cry.

He heard and answered, on my heart there  
fell  
Peace like a benediction after prayer;  
While to my soul the Voice Eternal spake  
A message sweet and rare.

I raised my head: a rush of gladness thrilled  
My being through. Content, at last, I trod  
With slow steps down the dim aisle while  
my heart  
Bowed with the love of God.

## Services in Three Languages.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25th, Rev. Mr. Mann participated in a service at the Cathedral of St. Augusta, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, at which three languages were represented: English, Indians and sign. He interpreted the service and sermon to the deaf-mutes of the new and prosperous school located in that city.

## The Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel Tower, at Paris, has been very successful in every way. At first said that it would not be safe, and that it would be very ugly. But now all are agreed that it is perfectly safe, and it is an ornament instead of an eyesore. Mr. Eiffel built it in order to become famous as a skillful engineer and also to make money by charging admission to it. You have to pay one franc (20 cents), to go up to the first platform by the stairs. If you go up to the second platform by elevator, you pay two francs, and if you go to the very top, which is almost 1,000 feet high, the charge is five francs. The tower has been crowded with visitors all summer. The average number has been 20,000 a day and the daily receipts about \$10,000. None of the delegates to the World's Congress of the Deaf was able to get to the top, because the elevator was always crowded. Some people who got up early in the morning for the purpose of going to the top of the tower were disappointed, because even at that time the tower was so crowded that they could not get into the elevator.

The tower cost about one million dollars. It is estimated that it will be about half paid for this year. Mr. Eiffel has to pay to the city one-fourth of his receipts. The tower will be taken down at the end of ten years, if not before. In the meantime Mr. Eiffel has been well advertised, and he will probably get some big fees as consulting engineer for large and costly works, such as bridges, tunnels and so on.

## CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM

### The German People Pay Him Much Deference.

### Mischief-Loving He Steals Off and Makes the Soldiers Salute Him.

You have heard how, all within a year, Germany has had, one after another, three Emperors. First, the dear old Emperor William, whom everybody loved, died; and then his son Frederick, who was already very ill, took his place, but was Emperor for a short time only, when he died, leaving the throne in turn to his oldest son, William, who is the present Emperor. It is to be hoped that he will reign a long time, for the German nation feels it has had sorrow enough in one short year.

A year ago it was a very interesting sight to see together the great grandfather, Emperor William, his son, his grandson, and his tiny great-grandson, all born to be Emperors. Now there are left only the present Emperor and his little boy, who is the Crown Prince William and the future Emperor of Germany. Can you imagine what it must be like to know that some day you will be a king and to have everybody making you remember it at the time from the moment you know enough to talk? It is a very serious thing, and though it may amuse a little fellow very much, I fancy he sometimes wishes, as he grows older, that he had never been born with such a heavy burden to carry through life. For he must learn everything that it is possible for a man to know. He cannot govern other people unless he knows how to govern himself, and therefore he must be strictly disciplined.

The little Crown Prince William of Germany is now only six years old, and he finds it a very fine thing to live in a great palace and get beautiful presents from his great great-grandmother, Queen Victoria of England. He eats and sleeps and learns to read just like any other little boy, and when he is naughty he gets punished; sometimes he even gets a little whipping, or he is put to bed with only bread to eat.

He is a very loving, affectionate child, but he is full of mischief, and often gives his nurse and governess a deal of trouble. Older people pay him much attention. When he drives out, all the people in the street take off their hats to him; all the other children make low bows, which he very gravely returns, as he has been taught. Would it not seem very queer to you to have even great men and old ladies always making way for you, a little child, to pass, and paying you such attention? The little crown prince's papa and mamma have to train him carefully lest he forget, after all, he is only a little child, and that he will owe everything he has to these

people over whom he must rule some day, and whose good he must think of before he thinks of himself.

But the mischief-loving crown prince sometimes does very funny things, and he takes advantage as little as he is, of his position to get some fun out of it. Around the palace in Berlin are stationed the king's guard—soldiers who stand before the palace night and day, that no harm may come to the royal household. When any member of the Emperor's family passes in and out before the court, where they are stationed, each soldier must salute him and present arms. The little crown prince liked very much to see these soldiers handle their guns and stand up so straight and stiff when his papa took him by them. They looked very funny to him. He noticed when he was almost a baby that every time he himself passed the guard every man saluted him.

A year ago his great-grandpapa, Emperor William, stood by the window of the palace on an upper floor, looking down into court. Then he suddenly saw something very queer. The soldiers on guard were going through what seemed like a drill. Every half-minute they would present arms. The old Emperor watched them for some time, growing more mystified every moment, and at last he descended to see if these soldiers had lost their wits. What do you think he saw? He found behind a pillar of the doorway the then five-year-old little crown prince, who had run away and was having great fun all by himself, though it was not at all fun for the soldiers, who, however, dared not complain, nor fail to show the little future king the greatest deference.

The naughty child would hide behind the great stone pillar half a minute, then suddenly jump out in front of it, and look at the soldiers, who promptly presented arms. He would wait out of sight till they had resumed their position, when he would suddenly appear again. For half an hour he had kept up this little game till the soldiers were getting tired, but he seemed to be enjoying it as much as ever when he found himself caught by the old Emperor. You know how very good and forgiving grandpas are. The good old Emperor knew that his little great-grandson was very naughty, but he could not help laughing when he saw the funny sight, and the two went hand in hand up the stair-case both laughing with glee at the escape. But the Emperor related the scene to the mamma of the little prince, leaving it to her to give the punishment which he had not the heart to administer. I didn't want to tell you what happened then to the little future king, but I suppose I must. His royal mamma whipped his little hand till he cried, and took away from him all his toy soldiers for a week. This was quite right; for not even an Emperor has a right to make his subjects ridiculous for his amusement.

A crown prince must be taught to be a brave soldier, and know all about leading armies, and how to carry on war if occasion arises. So this little prince has a uniform, with a tiny sword, and a very pretty and funny little fellow he is when he gets it on and goes out with his papa to a review, or to drive beside him in a carriage. When he is dressed like a soldier he must give the regular military salute to every one he meets who bows to him. When he is in his other dress he must take off his hat, and bow and smile. He loves his uniform very dearly, and begs to wear it often. Not long ago he drove out without it, and amused everyone by giving the stiff military salute while he wore his sailor hat. This was also a piece of mischief, and he did it to make the people uncomfortable; for he knew they dared not laugh in his face. I am sorry to say that his little majesty merited and got another punishment. It is not often, however, that it is necessary to be very severe with the fun-loving boy. He already learns three languages, is very diligent, and tries to behave as he is told. His favorite toys are tin soldiers, little cannon and flags, and forts made of wooden blocks. He feels himself quite a little man; for, though he is only six years old, he has four little brothers, all younger than himself.

The little prince has a pony and pony carriage, and when out in the country he drives the little pony himself; but in the city he always drives in a big carriage beside his governess. All the people love him because he looks so good-natured and full of fun, but he is a little shy sometimes when the crowd looks at him very hard; still he bows and smiles, and takes his hat off like a little man.

In our country we choose a man, a President, to rule over us, and very often he never dreams that he is to be a great ruler of a great people until he is chosen. But in Germany, and in England, and in some other countries, a boy is born to be King or Emperor. He cannot choose to be anything else when he grows up. Even when a little baby he is looked upon as the future ruler. I am sure this Crown Prince, William of Germany, with his sweet nature and the careful training he will have, will grow up to be a good man, for he is every day taught obedience, self-denial, and to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. He is also taken sometimes by his grandmother, the Empress Victoria, to visit the poor, and taught to give out of his own money gold pieces to help them, and he is taught to be kind and polite to the humblest servant in the Empire.—Margery Deane.

The deaf people of New York state are raising money to pay for a bust or statue of Dr. H. P. Peet, who was for over forty years principal of the New York Institution. The fund for that purpose now amounts to \$1,000.74.



## The Silent Worker.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

AT THE

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TRENTON, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

It is said that the success of an exhibit at a fair depends quite as much on the way it is arranged as on the merit of the articles of which it is composed. If so, we must give a good deal of the credit for the success of our display at the Fair to Mr. Gaffney, who moved the goods out to the grounds, arranged them, and was on hand through the week to show them to visitors and to give any needed explanations.

ANOTHER paper has been added to our list of exchanges—the *Deseret Eagle*, published at the Utah School for the Deaf, Salt Lake City. It is not as large and ambitious as the papers published at some of our larger and older institutions, but it shows a very commendable degree of energy in so young and small a school to start a printing office at all. We judge from the first number that brains are included in the office outfit, and everything else needed will be added in the natural growth of the school, which will keep pace with that of the whole community.

In last month's paper we spoke of what we thought a curious fact—that, so far as we have observed, semi-mutes—i.e., those who become deaf in childhood are unable to walk steadily in the dark. On this, the *Rome (N. Y.) Register* remarks as follows:

In regard to the unsteadiness of walk referred to, we have found it to be quite general. In fact, among the numerous semi-mutes—by which name those who lost hearing in childhood are known—with whom we are acquainted, we do not recall one who can walk straight after dark. We can't do it ourselves, and there are plenty of others here who are equally unable to do so. We know of no reason for the phenomena, but we do know it is a fact, and a rather unpleasant one unless the afflicted individual is well known where he happens to be.

THE report of the Royal Commission of Great Britain on the Deaf and Dumb contains, as we said last month, many valuable suggestions, but these gentlemen have advanced hypothesis that strikes us as very extraordinary. They say that "the want of exercise of the throat and lungs predisposes to lung disease and is apt to produce chilblains." Perhaps the last word is a misprint for consumption or marasmus or general debility, but really, if "exercise of the throat and lungs" is to prevent chilblains, we don't see why it should not be a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to—moral, physical and financial.

WITH the opening of the present term, certain changes in the school routine have been introduced. The morning session has been lengthened by half an hour, beginning now at 8:30 instead of at 9:00. The noon intermission is shortened by half an hour, being from 12:00 to 1:00. The afternoon session is from 1:00 to 2:30, followed by three-quarters of an hour for play. At 3:15 the boys go to work for two solid hours. Supper and study hour are not changed. The girls in the sewing classes have their lessons immediately after the close of school. The classes are to have each one lesson a week in drawing or clay modelling, and a class of the older girls have an hour and a half daily at dressmaking, in which they are giving promise of becoming very skillful. During part of the day the teachers exchange classes, so that the pupils have the benefit of variety in their instruction. This plan also enables a teacher to concentrate her efforts on some one study especially, and to become more expert in teaching it than if she had the whole ground of the school course to cover. It also makes it easier to bring in the special instruction of selected pupils in articulation and drawing. Of course, like everything else, this plan has its drawbacks, but they are outweighed by the advantages. At least, that is the Superintendent's opinion, or he would not have tried it.

THE suggestion has often been made that it would be a very good thing to have the manual alphabet taught in the public schools, but until recently no one has made any attempt to carry out the measure. We learn from the *Minnesota Companion* that Mr. Noyes, the superintendent of the Minnesota Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has persuaded Mr. D.D. Merrill, of St. Paul, who is spoken of as the leading school-book publisher of the Northwest, to print the finger alphabet in all his school readers. By this means a knowledge of finger spelling will become quite common, and, as Mr. Noyes has written a very clear and convincing statement of the advantages of this way of talking, which is printed on the same leaf with the alphabet, it is likely that many teachers may introduce it into their regular school work.

THE vacancy in our corps of teachers, caused by the resignation of Miss Hall, has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Miller, of Paterson. Mrs. Miller is not a stranger to the deaf, having been employed in the Lexington Avenue School as supervisor of the girls, and instructor in needlework. She can readily communicate by the finger alphabet and by signs, and has made warm friends among the deaf by her kind interest in their welfare. We hope that her connection with the school will be pleasant and useful.

OUR school begins to be somewhat in the case of a growing boy who finds his sleeves becoming too short and his waistband too tight, but who has to wait until his father can get his next month's pay before he can hope for a new suit. The number of our pupils is increasing, and we are needing more and more room for our classes for the shop-work, and, in fact, for every purpose. Our trustees are alive to our needs and will, in due time, take the proper steps to secure from the Legislature whatever we may need, and there is no doubt that the Senate and Assembly will make the necessary provision for our wants.

Of the various names that have been suggested as the successor of the late Quarter-Master General Perrine, there is none that would give such general satisfaction as the appointment of Colonel Donnelly. A military man and a gentleman in every sense of the word, he is eminently fitted for the position, while the appointment would be but a fitting compliment to his party services. To soldier and civilian, to Republican as well as Democrat, the conferring of this honor upon Colonel Donnelly, would be alike satisfactory.—*Trenton Anglo-American*.

THE inmates of this school are pleased with the above tribute to our gallant townsman, who has often shown a kind interest in them. It is the more handsome in the *Anglo-American* to speak so highly of the Colonel, as that paper is on the other side of politics from him.

AS THE boys in the printing office become more expert, the usefulness of that department is increasing. Within the present month there has been added to the work of the office the printing, every afternoon, of a slip, called the *Daily Bulletin*, made up of items of local news and some bits of intelligence from the world outside. This work the pupils are required to do without any assistance from their instructor, and without taking any proof. Of course they sometimes make mistakes, but they are becoming more careful, and in general, their work is very creditable. There are enough copies printed to give one to every pupil who can read at all, and the teachers find this little paper a great assistance in tempting the younger pupils to read for themselves. The work of preparing the *Bulletin* seems indeed, like "chronicling small beer," but it is useful to the children and that is "what we are here for."

### A Distinguished Visitor.

Rev. Job Turner, who is very widely known as a deaf-mute clergyman ministering to the people of his own class scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, gave us a brief call on Wednesday the 30th instant. Mr. Turner is a great traveller, having visited every State and Territory in the Union, and having made the grand tour of Europe during the summer just passed. He has just completed his sixty-ninth year, but is as sprightly and active as a young man, although venerable in appearance. We wish him many more years of happiness and usefulness.

### A VERY FINE ALBUM.

It Contains Specimens of Art Work by the Deaf.

The Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in order to illustrate the methods employed and the results attained in the art instruction of their pupils, had an album prepared by Mrs. Le Prince, late head of the Art Department in that school, containing specimens of work by her pupils in all the branches taught by her. The studies thus brought together included specimens of charcoal drawing, pen and ink sketches, water-color pieces, designs for wood-carving and for china decoration, embroidery, fine needlework and artistic dressmaking, which last branch is taught both as an art of design and as a mechanical handicraft. This album formed part of the exhibit which secured the prize at the New Orleans Exposition, and it was much admired at the State Educational Exhibition held a year or two ago at Albany. Dr. Peet, the Principal of the New York Institution, was kind enough to lend it to our superintendent, at his request, to exhibit at the Inter-State Fair, where it attracted a great deal of attention.

At the close of the Fair it was brought to our school, where it has been inspected by a good many very competent judges who have been unanimous in giving high praise to the work. Among others, a distinguished graduate of the School of Design in Philadelphia pronounced it fully equal to anything done by students there, and added that "she would very much like to know how C. T. T. filled in his back grounds."

Among those who have examined the work are some of the leading manufacturing potters of Trenton, who were struck with the originality and grace of some of the designs and who felt that some teaching such as these deaf pupils have received would be of great benefit to workmen in their line of business. Whether any thing will come of this or not it is too early to tell as yet, but the fact that the work of the New York deaf pupils command the respectful attention of these practical shrewd business men is the best possible proof of the utility of an art department in a school like ours, if established on a common-sense basis.

### Uses a Type-Writer.

Mr. James H. Caton, of Highland, N. Y., is a blind deaf-mute who was educated at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In conversation, and for correspondence with friends at a distance, he uses a type-writer which was presented to him by one of the Directors of that school, and he is a rapid and correct operator. He supports himself by cane-seating chairs, which he was taught to do at school. His friends keep him posted on the news of the day and he is one of the most enthusiastic base-ball cranks to be found anywhere.

### Under Obligations.

Dr. McIlvaine, the well-known oculist of this city, has laid us under obligations by his treating, free of charge, those of our pupils whose eyes needed attention. He has been the means of preserving the sight of quite a number of our pupils, and he still keeps up this charitable work, receiving two patients from the school twice a week at the Infirmary under his charge in Front street.



## OUR YOUNG REPORTERS.

## What They Have to Write About This Month.

RAY BURDSALL.

Ray Burdsall will probably go to Barnegat next summer to spend his time fishing and visiting his old friends there. He has not seen them for nearly four years, and he thinks he will stay there for two weeks, and return home in better health.

CHARLES HUMMER.

This morning the trustees of this school came here to talk about some things. At one o'clock Mr. Chapman shook hands with me and he asked me if I was well. I said to him "yes, sir." I met him once at the fair. My parents will be here next month.

J. FRANK.

At Newark, New Jersey, a few men are pulling down the big old freight-house. They have begun to dig the ground, and it is about nine or ten feet deep. There are twenty men who build a large new depot. It will take a few months to finish. The cost is estimated to be \$40,000.

A. KING.

I am improving at work in the carpenter shop. I like to work there. I expect to be a carpenter when I leave this school. When I have finished making joints, I will try to make furniture. There are seven boys who work in the carpenter shop. Mr. Peter Gaffney is the teacher of carpentry. He said that I improve fast.

JOHN RYAN.

Yesterday the boys and girls went to the horse show. The horses were very pretty. The dogs jumped over the chair and the papers and stick. The clown was fighting the elephant and glove-boxing him. The horse jumped over the swing and through the fire hoops. The boys and girls enjoyed the show. The elephant drank some water out of a bottle. The elephant rang a bell at the clown. The horses ran around on the stage. The horse picked up the handkerchief and gave it to the man.

FRANK NUTT.

On the 12th of October last, the Deaf-Mute Base Ball nine was beaten in a ball game with the Young Trentons on the deaf-mutes' school ground. The Young Trentons made 10, and the Deaf Mutes 9 runs. On account of rain 5 innings only were played. Batteries—Deaf-Mutes, Manning and Salmon; Young Trentons—McCrosan, Lawton and Brian. I am sorry that the deaf-mutes lost. The Deaf-Mutes will play base ball with the Trenton Business College nine on Thursday afternoon.

WALLACE COOK.

When I was home last summer on September 15th, a cyclone came around the Atlantic coast. The waves washed right over the cliffs. At Long Branch the water was up on the streets. When it went off it did dreadful damage. At Atlantic City the water was all over the city. The trains could not go through it, vessels were wrecked and lives were lost. At Lewes, Delaware, the water was dreadfully high. Some lives were saved by life cars. They are very tight. If you get in one, you will be smothered. On Friday a deaf-mute young man came to the school; he said he lives in "Baltimore, Ohio," and says he has never been to school before. He began to earn his living when he was four years old. He said that his father sold a farm for \$300,000. He must be insane.

PAUL NEIDERMAN.

The gates were down, but a man was running through the gates, and the freight cars ran quite fast and crushed the man on August 1st. The cars ran over the man and killed him. Two men put him on the street. The policeman told the chief that the man was killed by the cars. Two undertakers put him in an old coffin. The undertaker's name was Mr. Woodruff.

GEORGE F. J. MORRIS.

Yesterday in the afternoon some of the boys told me that we will ask the hearing boys of the Business College to play the deaf-mutes a game of base-ball next Thursday. I do not know whether the deaf-mutes or the hearing boys will win.

## About the School.

The pupils of the school attended the matinee performance of Mr. Adam Forepaugh's show, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., by kind invitation of Mr. Forepaugh and of the management of the Opera House. They enjoyed the entertainment very highly.

We are sorry to learn that James Worth's father cut his foot quite badly last month. James is staying at his home so as to help about the place until his father is able to work again. James is said to be as good a boatman, fisherman and gunner as any boy of his age on Barnegat bay.

A new accident insurance company has been started in New York, of which Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is President, Mr. William Hopper, Vice-President, and Mr. Charles T. Hopper, Secretary. Both the Messrs. Hopper are brothers of Thomas Nelson Hopper, a typo in the office of the SILENT WORKER. We understand the new company is succeeding very well in getting business.

Mr. Wright, our steward, has lately received as a present from his friend Mr. Roland Reed, the popular comedian, a magnificent greyhound, of a lovely fawn color, and beautifully symmetrical in form. He is a thoroughbred, and has a pedigree as long as that of the Spanish nobleman who recognized Adam only as a member of the younger branch of his family. He certainly looks very high bred and aristocratic.

Last summer Mr. Jenkins spent his vacation at Englishtown, where he owns a little house with a small yard and garden around it. His little son and namesake found out that there is a clay bank not far from his home. He brought some clay home in his little wheelbarrow and moulded it into blocks, about an inch thick. Then he built a kiln or furnace, which had a tall chimney made of a piece of tin pipe. He burned the bricks in his furnace and made mortar from lime and sand. He built a little house of his bricks and mortar. He had a very good time.

## California to Have a Clock.

The Directors of the California Institution have decided to put a large handsome clock on the school building. The Seth Thomas Co. are to furnish the timepiece, which is to cost \$1,350, they warranting it not to vary more than fifteen seconds a month. We do not blame the California people for going in for embellishments, as they have already provided everything that is needed for the work of teaching, and for the health, comfort and rational amusement of the pupils.

## PRINTERS' MISTAKES.

## A Few Laughable Instances of the Typo's Carelessness.

Printers sometimes make sad work with their copy, and once in a while a typo in this way unconsciously makes a very good joke. An editor once headed an account of a Grand Army re-union with the line: "Battle Scared Veterans Meet Again!" To his disgust and to the wrath of the old soldiers, the caption appeared in type thus: "Bottle Scared Veterans." He wrote an erratum for his next issue, but this time the type-setter made it read: "Battle Scared Veterans." In an account of one of the great battles of the war a newspaper writer was made to say that the enemy charged gallantly, "but were repulsed with great laughter"—an s being dropped from before the last word. In one of the early editions of the Bible by a printer's error the important word *not* was dropped out of No. 7 of the Decalogue. The unlucky printer was heavily fined and the whole edition (known to collectors as the Wicked Bible) was destroyed, except a few copies which were hidden from the officers of the law, and which now bring high prices as curiosities, whenever offered for sale. A notice of a silver wedding spoke of the couple as having lived together for a quarter of a century in *cannibal* *ferocity*, meaning *connubial* *felicity*. We have given these instances of printers' blunders to "let down easy" that one of our boys who set up the item in the *Daily Bulletin* the other day, noticing the death of ex-Governor Hartranft, and who changed the clause "He served in the war" into "He sewed in the war." Fancy the gallant soldier, in full uniform, "overcasting," "felling" or "hemming" amid the din of arms! The moral is that the printers must be careful and see that what they set up makes some kind of sense.

## A Good Piece of Work.

Some of the prisoners in the State Prison have made a very pretty model of an engine house. It is about four feet square, and about three feet high. It was on exhibition at the Fair, and everybody who saw it was much pleased with it. On the ground floor are the engine and hose cart, with the harness hanging from the ceiling, just as you see it in the real engine houses. The horses are in stalls at the rear of the building. On the second story are the rooms of the firemen. The walls are papered, and the floor is covered with Brussels carpet. There are tiny chairs and tables in the rooms, and also bunks for the men to sleep in. The house has a Mansard roof which is covered with something that looks like slate. On top of the roof is a belfry, with a little bell hung in it. Everything is in the right proportion and is very well made. This little house will be exhibited in the different cities of this State and a small fee will be charged to see it. The proceeds will be used to buy books for the library of the Prison.

## A New Printer.

Wallace Cook has been entered in the printing office. He has one qualification—a very good understanding of language, and although he is rather young, he will make a good printer if his manual dexterity is equal to his intelligence.

## From Other Schools.

Work will soon begin on a school building at the Indiana Institution, to cost \$65,000.

One of our new pupils, a little girl, has one very brown eye and one as blue as the sky on a day in June. —*Ohio Chronicle*.

The Board of Directors of the California Institution have appropriated fifty dollars for the purchase of bats, balls, &c., for the use of the base-ball club.

The Wisconsin School has a new gymnasium building, containing a play-room for the small boys, bath-rooms, swimming pool and a room for gymnastic exercises.

At the Alabama Institution a new shop building is about completed. A printing office will be established, and other trades are to be taught. —*Goodson Virginia Gazette*.

A new departure has been taken by the superintendent and principal in the addition of girls to the printing force. We doubt not the experiment will prove eminently satisfactory as girls are naturally expected to understand the art of making "pi" and fixing up "forms" better than the boys. —*Ranger*.

## Mr. Muirheid's Letter.

The following letter will explain itself:

TRENTON, Oct. 14, 1889.

Prof. Weston Jenkins, Superintendent for Deaf-Mutes:

MY DEAR PROFESSOR—I wish to express to you, and through you to your pupils, my high appreciation of the creditable exhibit which was made by your Institution at our recent Fair. It must have been a source of considerable labor both to you and to your scholars to have prepared this exhibit, and I want you to feel that it is appreciated by the Inter-State Fair Association, and to invite you all to prepare yourselves to repeat the exhibit at the Fair of 1890.

Very truly yours,

JNO. GUILD MUIRHEID,  
Secretary.

## THE DEAF AND DUMB.

## Removal of the Institution to Germantown and Its Cost.

Reports presented at the annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb held yesterday showed the number of pupils under instruction to be 434 and the expenditures \$107,812.59 or \$11,000 in excess of the State appropriation. This excess was met by drawing from the fund created by contribution and bequests. Mention is made of the purchase of sixty-one acres of ground for \$120,000 at Germantown avenue and Chresheim road, upon which it is intended to erect new buildings. The removal, it is thought, will necessitate an outlay of \$500,000.

These officers were elected: President, F. Mortimer Lewis; vice-presidents, J. Hewson Bache, M.D., Emil Hutchinson, George Gilpin and Rev. James A. Seiss, D.D.; secretary, John F. Lewis, and treasurer, Roland Evans; board of directors (to serve three years), Emil Hutchinson, A. R. Montgomery, Delaware County; Henry La Barre Jayne, Edward Bettle, Jr., Stuart Wood, Ackley R. Coxe, Luzerne County; Thomas Stockley and Rev. J. Andrew Harris. The Hon. Criag Biddle resigned from the board and Mr. George H. Burroughs was elected to fill the vacancy. —*Phila. Press*.



**THE INTER-STATE FAIR.****The Part That Our School Took in This Grand Affair.**

The Inter-State Fair, held at Trenton from Sept. 30th to Oct. 4th, was a great success in every way. The attendance on Thursday the 3d is said to have been larger than was ever known before on a fair ground in New Jersey, there having been 43,000 people admitted through the gates. The displays were very fine, especially in the departments of machinery and of live stock, and the other attractions offered to the visitors were of a high order. The exhibit of our school was generally thought to be very creditable, and it certainly attracted a great deal of attention. Nearly 5,000 cards, having on one side the manual alphabet and on the other a brief statement of facts in regard to the school, were distributed to visitors. The carpentry and shoe work was examined carefully by a good many experts, all of whom said that it was very good indeed for boys to turn out. The samples of work sent by adult deaf-mutes were, without exception, excellent. Three of those who exhibited in our space received first prizes. Mr. Albert Ballin, of Hoboken, for best crayon portrait, Mr. William H. Caldicott, of Kearney, for best wood carving, and Miss F. C. Hawkins, teacher of drawing, &c., in this school, for best painting on porcelain. The photographs sent by Mr. Pach, of Easton, were at least equal in merit to any shown at the Fair, but as no prize was offered in this department, there was no opportunity for competition. The same remark will apply to the very interesting display of engraving on wood made by Mr. Cullingworth, of Philadelphia. Dr. Peet, the principal of the New York Institution, and Mrs. Le Prince, late head of the Art Department there, kindly interested themselves in preparing and sending on an album of art studies by the pupils of that school, which also was shown in our space. This work, comprising charcoal and pen and ink drawing, water color sketches, original designs for china painting and wood carving, fine needlework, etc., was much admired, and furnished additional proof, if any were needed, of the usefulness of artistic training to the deaf. Through the kindness of the Directors of the Fair, our pupils were admitted free on Wednesday, and enjoyed their visit very much. Mr. Gaffney attended to our stand through the week, and superintended the packing and moving of the goods.

Mr. Wright was assistant superintendent at the grounds, and so was able to render many services. By the way, he took a first prize in the department of antiques, with a set of richly carved rosewood furniture, 150 years old. Mr. John Guild Muirheid, the energetic and courteous secretary of the Fair is entitled to especial thanks for his kindness shown to us in many ways. Mr. Coffield, the superintendent of the building in which our exhibit was shown, was also most courteous and obliging. On the whole, we felt very much pleased with the Fair, and with our own share in it. We hope that next year shall be as this, and even more abundant.

**From Other Schools.**

The Maryland School has received a bequest of \$2,600, from a deaf lady of Baltimore, Miss Susan Verazy.

The Maryland Institution was so unfortunate as to lose a pupil by death just five days after the re-opening. The pupil was sick when she arrived.

We regret to learn that during the early part of July Theodore M. Rasche, formerly a pupil of this school, was instantly killed by a train while walking upon the track of the Milwaukee "Short Line," near St. Paul, Wis. Theodore's family lived near Oakland, Md., at the time of his attendance at this school, but moved to the West several years ago. —*Maryland Bulletin.*

We are glad to welcome back an old friend, the *Voice*, of the Mississippi Institution. It was forced to suspend last year on account of lack of funds on the part of the Institution to carry on its publication. We infer from its revival that the last Legislature was more liberal than its predecessor, in its appropriations toward the support of the Institution. Mr. Charles S. Deem, a semi-mute, of Lima, Ohio, has been appointed foreman and editor of the paper. We welcome him to the ranks and wish him success. —*Kentucky Deaf-Mute.*

**WHAT THEY THINK.****The State Gazette Justly Praises the Exhibits of the State Institutions.**

One of the features of Exhibition building No. 1 is the exhibit made by the four State institutions, namely, the School for Deaf-Mutes, the State Industrial School, State Prison and Reform School. They attracted considerable attention. The articles shown were in nearly all instances the handiwork of the pupils and inmates. Professor Jenkins, of the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, took much pride in showing the handiwork of the pupils. He had within easy view specimens of drawing and writing. Some fine work in carving made by some adult mutes, was much admired.

Albert Ballin, a deaf-mute, of Hoboken, shows a fine crayon portrait of the well-known professor. Miss Hawkins, a graduate of the New York institution, and now a teacher of the New Jersey school, shows several specimens of china decoration. A plate recently fired for her at the Ceramic Pottery is altogether novel in the subject of the decoration. It consists of coin and greenbacks laid carelessly on a plate. She has also a cup and saucer on which she painted the High Bridge and surrounding landscape.

With a view of showing how much the mind of the mutes goes to fine art, Prof. Jenkins secured a cabinet and about a hundred plates of art work. Some excellent freehand drawing, water color work, pen and ink sketches, original designs for carving and window decoration. Henry Rigg, the son of Justice Rigg, of Burlington, whose mind runs to wood work during his play hours, has made a pretty stand for a vase, and a miniature bridge from a plan furnished him. There were a number of the pupils of the Trenton school at the pavilion, and all enjoyed the great throngs, for they were exchanging what to a lay observer looked like very animated conversation. —*State Gazette.*

**AN UNCLE REMUS STORY.****How Brother Terrapin Gained the Respect of Brother Bear.**

The Uncle Remus stories are a kind of homely fables which are current among the negroes of the South, and which have been collected into a book by Mr. Joel Chandler Harris. They are told by him in the negro dialect, but as that would hardly be intelligible, we will tell one of the stories in plain English, although in this way much of the wit is lost. Well then, it seems that one time all the "creeturs" (creatures), were having a candy pull at the house of a woman named Mrs. Meadows. After they had finished pulling the candy and had put it out-doors to cool, they got to boasting of what each one could do. "Brer" (brother) Rabbit boasted that he was the swiftest; Brother Wolf, that he was the fiercest; Brother Fox, that he was the shrewdest, and Brother Bear that he was the strongest. Brother Terrapin, who had been rocking silently in the rocking chair, at last spoke up and said that he thought he was stronger than Brother Bear. This made everybody laugh, for you know that Brother Terrapin is hardly bigger than the palm of your hand, while Brother Bear is as big, almost, as a two-year-old steer. However, as he insisted on it, the others were willing to have the question settled by trial. So they took Mrs. Meadows' bed-cord, and went down to the branch (brook), and Brother Terrapin took one end while Brother Bear took the other. Brother Terrapin dropped into the water, holding his end of the cord, while Brother Bear walked away with the other. Everybody expected to see Brother Bear pull Brother Terrapin out of the water without an effort. But, instead of that, he pulled and pulled, but he could not gain an inch. How was that? Why, Brother Terrapin had quietly tied the cord around the root of a big tree under water, and there he sat and let Brother Bear pull. After a while Brother Bear got tired and sat down to rest. Then Brother Terrapin untied the cord and climbed up on the bank. He said to Brother Bear: "Well, I had no idea that you were so strong; you certainly did pull very hard." Then he dived down into the water again and tied the cord around the root. This time Brother Bear winked to the other animals and they took hold of the cord and helped him to pull very hard. Still Brother Terrapin did not come out of the water, and they gave it up for a bad job. Then Brother Terrapin untied the cord again and came up on the bank. When Brother Bear and the rest of the animals came to the place where he was, he pretended to be very tired from pulling so hard against them. He said: "I declare! you almost pulled me out of the water the last time you pulled!"

The other animals were dumbfounded. It did not seem possible that a little creature like him could be stronger than the great, burly, athletic Brother Bear. Yet the fact stared them in the face that Brother Bear had tried to pull Brother Terrapin out of the water and had failed, and facts, we know, are stubborn things. They all went back to Mrs. Meadows' house, and ate their candy. Then they all went home, but all the creatures had a great respect, after that, for Brother Terrapin's muscular strength.

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**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

**THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR** Deaf-Mutes, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions: The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than eight nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also by a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of application, and any desired information in regard to the school, may be obtained by writing to the following address:

Weston Jenkins, A. M.,  
Trenton, N. J. Superintendent.

**To Be Started Soon.**

Another school for the deaf may be started before many years have passed, and this time in an entirely new State. The constitutional convention in session at Bismarck, North Dakota, the past summer, has named Devil's Lake as the site for the school for Deaf-Mutes of North Dakota, and it is probable that this place will be selected. Such early action taken in the interest of the deaf by the convention of North Dakota is the most sensible thing they could have done. —*Dakota Advocate.*